

Territories That Are Asking Uncle Sam For Statehood; The Present Congress to Decide as to Their Claims



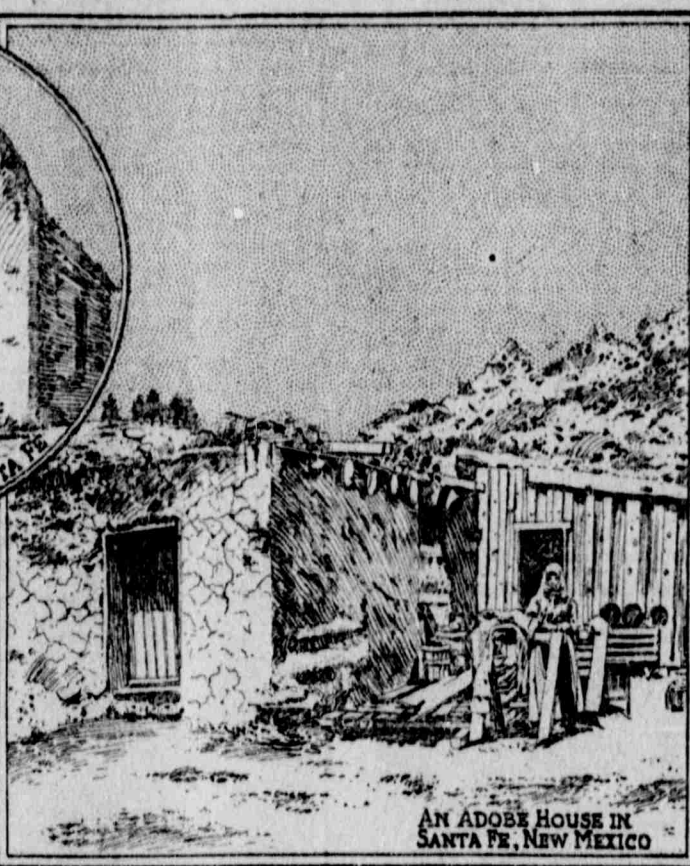
In his message to congress at the opening of the regular session the president intimated broadly that too much time had already been given to the consideration of Arizona, New Mexico, Indian Territory and Oklahoma and recommended that they should be granted the privileges of statehood without further delay. He did not, however, advise that congress should create four new states. It would be better, he declared, to make only two states of the four territories. When the matter comes up for action in the national legislature it will soon become evident that there is a marked diversity of opinion on the subject.

There seems to be little difference of sentiment as to the preparation of Oklahoma and Indian Territory for statehood. All of the conditions preliminary to the step have been fulfilled for some time. It is also affirmed by those who have investigated the matter that every citizen in both territories is in favor of single statehood if it can be secured without detriment to the general good, and, failing in this, a large majority of the citizens of both territories are perfectly resigned to a joint statehood. Many persons in Oklahoma are opposed to joint statehood under any circumstances. They do not desire to be linked with Indian Territory in any way and prefer to remain outside the fold until Oklahoma shall grow so influential that it can compel the granting of single statehood.

Looking backward, it would seem that no other territory ever knocked at the door of congress with a better claim to statehood than Oklahoma. It is not only able to show the population, but



SPANISH CHURCH AND CEMETERY NEAR SANTA FE



AN ADOBE HOUSE IN SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

appears to possess every other requisite for statehood—wealth, commerce, industries and all the rest. Taken as a whole, it compares very favorably with Kansas, Nebraska or Iowa. The ratio of illiteracy is less than that of Massachusetts. The per capita wealth is greater than that of New England. In

dian Territory also has the required population, wealth and industries to make a state, but the standard of civilization falls far below that of Oklahoma and must remain so for reasons that are obvious.

As far as Indian Territory is concerned, something will have to be done.

So positive were the officials of the interior department that congress at its present session would adjust the matter that they failed to recommend a temporary government. The law dissolving tribal organizations will become operative March 4 next, and there will be no central government after that

date. It would seem that immediate statehood would be a necessity. After March 4 there will be no authority to impose taxes except in municipalities. When the tribal officials go out of power, all tribal taxes cease. There will be no money for schools, roads or any other public purpose except in the municipal-

ties. It is little wonder that the president called the attention of congress to the imminence of the matter.

In the Indian Territory congress will have to make provision for the education of Indian children, and the whites will be expected to take care of their own schools. This is because the Indians cannot be taxed. Something must be done for the maintenance of roads and bridges and other public charges. When congress disposed of the Indian lands they were all exempted from taxation, and no reservation was made for educational purposes. It has been suggested that the trust funds belonging to the Indians now in the possession of the federal government be used for that purpose and that the interest be turned over to the several tribes. The Indians themselves would prefer to be paid the money with no restrictions, but the educational plan may prevail.

For some time there has been a movement in progress to permit the Indians to sell their lands without restriction. The Choctaws and Chickasaws cannot sell any of their land for five years without the approval of the secretary of the interior. The tribal lands were divided equally among men, women and children. Everybody received an allotment of 160 acres or more. Under the law forty acres for each individual in the family must be reserved and the children cannot sell until they become of age. In the Seminole country there are no restrictions. After March 4 next any member of the tribe can sell his entire allotment without conditions. The Choctaws and Chickasaws can sell a fourth in one year, a fourth more in two years and the remainder, excepting a homestead of forty acres, in five years. There is nothing to restrain an Indian from leasing his land, and a good many white settlers are obtaining farms in that way, renting until the law permits them to purchase.

The people of Indian Territory did not wait for congress. They adopted a state constitution, selected the name of Sequoyah and came to congress with a complete state organization for which they demanded legislative sanction. The constitution was submitted to a vote of the people on Nov. 7. There was nothing aggressive about this movement. It was merely designed to facilitate statehood and was not especially suggestive of any intention on the part of the inhabitants to precipitate matters.

As to Arizona and New Mexico, the case is not so evident. Arizona has intimated some pretty strong objections against being linked with New Mexico, and several members of congress who made a tour of investigation during the past season sympathize with her. The northern part of Arizona contains a very desirable population, a population composed of progressive Americans who would be a credit to any commonwealth. The southern half of the territory is populated by Mexicans, who know little about the United States government and care considerably less. The American part of the population believes that if the two territories should be united in a single state New Mexico would dominate the whole. New Mexico is still an echo of the larger republic south of the Rio Grande. It clings to all of its ancient institutions with a constancy that keeps its picturesque invariable, but adds little to its advance in the paths of civilization.

It is not difficult to understand why it is that the rich mine owners of Arizona are not enthusiastic over statehood. They have dominated matters so long in the territory that any change is unwelcome. They are out in full force, ready to demonstrate to members of both houses of congress that the territory is wholly unprepared for the responsibilities of statehood.

EMERSON HUFF.

Railroad Man Gota "Hunch" From John Gates

"How much Colorado Fuel & Iron stock can I purchase with \$25?"

This question was propounded to a chalkmarker in a stockbroker's office in Elliott square the other morning, says the Buffalo correspondent of the Washington Post. The board boy sized up the new customer a second and replied:

"Well, C. F. & I. is 47½, and you couldn't buy quite half a share cash; but you might buy 10 shares on a margin if you could raise the limit to \$100, which is the least margin we take."

"Can't do it," replied the stranger. Only got \$25 from my salary."

"Sorry, but say—of course, I'm not employed to send speculators into bucket shops, but when I want to take a flyer in the market myself I get the other kid to put in \$5 with me, and with our combined capital of \$10 we buy 10 shares upstairs in a bucket-shop."

"How much can I buy with \$25 in a bucket-shop?" asked the stranger.

"Twenty-five shares, but that only carries it three-quarters of a point, including the commissions, and you wouldn't have a run for your money. She might swing you out in one sale," said the chalk.

"Don't you think I've got it from the inside. Did you ever hear of John W. Gates?"

"Well, I should smile."

"I'm a railroad man just in with my train from New York," said the stranger. "Coming down from New York Sunday evening told me about a distinguished passenger being in stateroom A; that it was John W. Gates, the stock plunger, en route to Chicago."

"Later I seated myself in the smoking room of the Pullman and was busy making up my report before pulling into Albany. There were two strangers pulling at their cigars. Presently I heard the younger of the two remark: 'Mr. Gates, that was a good jump in Tennessee last week.'"

"My ears were, of course, in a receptive condition, but, mind you, I was apparently very busy with my train report. Mr. Gates knocked the ashes from his cigar, crossed his legs and remarked to his friend:

"Yes, 40 points up made us a nice profit. Now, when I reach Chicago, if the right parties are willing, I think we can move up Colorado Fuel 10 points."

"Well, I overheard him tell this friend that he would return to New York Monday night, and I therefore look for something to happen today, which is Tuesday."

The chalk marker took the trainman into the bucket shop, C. F. & I. had closed at 47½ the day before. Just at 11 a man with a foreboding voice announced: "They're off!" After a few stocks had appeared on the ticker tape this sale was announced: "C. F. & I., 47."

"I'll buy 25 shares," said the stranger.

NEW HEAD OF ARMY.

Major General John C. Bates, who has become lieutenant general by the recent retirement of General Chaffee, is a civil war veteran, a bachelor and a major general since 1902. He is now about sixty-three years of age.



and his experience as a soldier has been full of activity and adventure. He took part in many of the bloodiest engagements of the civil war, served in several Indian campaigns and was a brigadier general in the Spanish war. In the Philippines General Bates concluded the treaty with the sultan of Sulu and conducted campaigns in Lu-

Advance SPRING STYLES

At Keith-O'Brien Co.—Attention is Directed to a Showing of JACKETS and SKIRTS

The arrivals are the smartest models. Of a high degree of excellence they have all the clever touches of style. They are distinct, correct and out of the ordinary.



Spring Jackets \$9.75 to \$35.

One is a Smart Tailor-made Covert Jacket, 24 inches in length; strapped and tailor stitched; lined with good quality skinner satin. Special price

\$12.75

Natty Box Coat

24 inches in length; good quality of covert; handsomely tailored; well lined. Different prices from \$14.75 up.

SWAGGER TOP COATS

Shown in 3-4 lengths. Covert Jackets and handsome mixtures are also offered in the same lengths. One pleasing model just received is made in a light mixture. 3-4 length, collar and cuffs trimmed with reseda green broadcloth.

The Newest Ideas in Skirts. Splendid showing in latest models in separate skirts. Circular skirts are shown in novelty clothes, broken plaids, homespun and handsome mixtures. Some of the new models are 15 gored with full flare from the knee. Panama cloth is very popular in plain colors, black, blue, brown and green. Many models of ready for inspection

DRESSING SACQUES.

White, pink, and light blue albatross dressing sacques, trimmed in val lace, \$6.00 to \$7.50 values for **3.95**

FLANNELETTE GOWNS.

Ladies' and children's flannelette gowns in pink and blue stripe **49c**

LADIES' HOSE.

Fast black cashmere hose, broken sizes, \$1.00 and \$1.25 qualities for **50c**

CHILDREN'S HOSE.

Fast black cashmere hose, in broken sizes—40 to 50 qualities for **35c**

New Conceptions In Millinery



VERY season brings its particular changes. Advanced Styles are appearing from the centers of Fashion. Arrivals are now being shown. Attention is directed to a very pretty window exhibit. The sailor shape, in many variations, is seen, together with turbans, toques and other smart styles, each with a distinct individuality of its own. Colors are chosen to match the New Spring Suits and Lingerie Dresses. Roses form an important part as trimming, and ribbons, wings, chiffons and flowers are used to good effect and make a chic ensemble.

NEW SPRING BOOTS

Arrival of TWELVE NEW STYLES of Wright-Peters' Make For Women.

FRENCH and GLACE KID. GUN METAL CALF. PATENT KID and PATENT CALF. Newest, Latest, Snappiest Effects in Lace and Button Boots **\$4.00 and \$5.00**

Keith-O'Brien Co.

CURTAINS AND RUGS!

Some splendid savings to be found by taking the elevator to the floor below.

Down in Arkansas some of the old inhabitants found it unnecessary to patch the roof of their abode when the weather was nice; and when rain fell, why of course they couldn't.

The time to prepare is in advance. Spring is certainly coming, and house-cleaning will follow. New rugs, and new curtains will be needed. By attending this sale you can save considerable money. The amount of the saving will go a long way toward buying many of the new things which house-cleaning will suggest.

Don't wait for spring; save now; regular prices then.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

\$2.25 Grade for\$1.80
\$2.00 Grade for\$1.60
\$3.50 Grade for\$2.80
\$2.85 Grade for\$2.30
\$1.75 Grade for\$1.40
\$1.35 Grade for\$1.10

IRISH POINT CURTAINS

\$7.25 Grade for\$5.80
\$7.75 Grade for\$6.20
\$8.75 Grade for\$7.00
\$5.50 Grade for\$4.40
BRUSSELS CURTAINS.
\$8.00 Grade for\$6.40
\$9.75 Grade for\$7.80
\$7.50 Grade for\$6.00
\$6.75 Grade for\$5.40
\$8.50 Grade for\$6.80
\$10.00 Grade for\$8.00
RUFFEL NET CURTAINS.
\$3.50 Grade for\$2.80
\$3.00 Grade for\$2.40
\$6.50 Grade for\$5.20
\$1.75 Grade for\$1.40
\$2.25 Grade for\$1.80
\$4.50 Grade for\$3.60
RENAISSANCE CURTAINS.
\$5.50 Grade for\$4.40
\$6.50 Grade for\$5.20
\$4.25 Grade for\$3.40
\$7.50 Grade for\$6.00
\$9.00 Grade for\$7.20
We also have a large assortment of one and two pair lobs which will be closed out at 25 per cent and 50 per cent discount.

PORTIERS.

\$6.50 Grade for\$5.20
\$7.50 Grade for\$6.00
\$10.00 Grade for\$8.00
\$6.00 Grade for\$4.80
\$8.50 Grade for\$6.80
\$14.00 Grade for\$11.20

RUGS.

Size.
9x12 Wilton Velvet\$25.00
9x12 Axminster\$25.00
9x12 Tapestry Brussels.\$16.00

Remnants Carpets 15 to 30 yards, prices: \$1.65, \$1.10, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$1.35, 90c.

SMALL RUGS.

30x60 Smyrna Rugs, \$3.50 for \$2.35.
27x54 Velvet Rugs, \$3.00 for \$2.20.
27x54 Axminster Rugs, \$3.50 for \$2.50.
30x60 Velvet Rugs, \$4.50 for \$3.25.
30x72 Axminster, \$5.50 for \$3.75.
18x36 Axminster Rugs, \$1.50 for \$1.15.

DOWN BELOW PRICES!

Take the Elevator For Little Prices in Household Needs.

\$22.50 dinner sets of 100 pieces for \$14.75. It is a handsome set and we doubt if you ever met with another such a bargain in the city.

Did you ever critically examine Near-cut Glassware? It is often used instead of the genuine cut glass. Special—ONE FOURTH LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

Thin shell glasses at 60 cents a dozen.

Venetian tea and coffee pots at HALF PRICES.

30 cent hammers and hatchets for 20 cents. The 20 cent kind for 15 cents.

Hammer handles for 5 cts.

Clothes pins at 1 cent a doz.

Royal roasting pans—ONE FOURTH LESS than regular prices.

\$1.25 ironing boards for \$1.00.

Clothes racks at 85 cents and \$1.00.

Fancy vegetable slicers at 19 cents.

39 cent Paper Mache Pails at 20 cents.

90 cent Brown Earthen Tea Pots at 60 cents; 75 cent ones for 50 cents.

Ladies' Underwear.

Vests—Low neck and no sleeves; cotton, lisle and mer-

cerized lisle; cream, black, lavender and red. 35 to 65 cent qualities

for **25c**

Children's Underwear

Heavy or medium fleeced, gray or white cotton

vests and drawers, 35c to 40c qualities,

for **25c**

One day special.

Battenberg pattern

given away with purchase of material.